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warrant specific mention. A yet another class comprises biguanide salts such as those available under the trade mark Cosmosil <sup>TM</sup>.

5 A yet further class of antimicrobial which can advantageously be employed herein comprises transition metal chelators, such as amino acids or salts thereof, which chelators have affinity for iron (III), and preferably a binding constant for iron (III) of greater than  $10^{10}$ , or, for  
10 optimum performance, greater than  $10^{26}$ . The 'iron (III) binding constant' referred to above is the absolute stability constant for the chelator-iron (III) complex. One especially preferred chelator is DTPA (diethylene triamine pentaacetic acid) and salts thereof. Such antimicrobials  
15 suppress microbial regrowth. A convenient amount is from 0.35 to 2% by weight.

Other optional ingredients include wash-off agents, often present in an amount of up to 10% w/w to assist in the  
20 removal of the formulation from skin or clothing. Such wash-off agents are typically nonionic surfactants such as esters or ethers containing a  $C_8$  to  $C_{22}$  alkyl moiety and a hydrophilic moiety which can comprise a polyoxyalkylene group (POE or POP) and/or a polyol.

25 The compositions herein can incorporate one or more cosmetic adjuncts conventionally contemplatable for antiperspirant solids or soft solids. Such cosmetic adjuncts can include skin feel improvers, such as talc or finely divided  
30 polyethylene, for example in an amount of up to about 10%; skin benefit agents such as allantoin or lipids, for example

in an amount of up to 5%; colours; skin cooling agents other than the already mentioned alcohols, such a menthol and menthol derivatives, often in an amount of up to 2%, all of these percentages being by weight of the composition. A  
5 commonly employed adjunct is a perfume, which is normally present at a concentration of from 0 to 4% and in many formulations from 0.25 to 2% by weight of the composition.

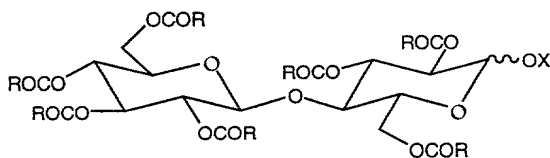
A further optional constituent of the formulation comprises  
10 one or more secondary structurants which can be employed in addition to the esterified saccharide of the present invention. The amount of such secondary structurants in the formulation is often zero, and usually not more than 15% of the formulation. In many embodiments, it is normally not  
15 greater than the amount of the primary structurant.

The secondary structurants employable herein can be non-polymeric or polymeric. Solid linear fatty alcohol and/or a wax may be included but are not preferred. Non-polymeric  
20 structurants, sometimes referred to as gellants, can be selected from fatty acids or salts thereof, such as stearic acid or sodium stearate or 12-hydroxy stearic acid. Other suitable gellants can comprise dibenzylidene alditols, e.g. dibenzylidene sorbitol. Further suitable gellants can  
25 comprise lanosterol, selected N-acyl amino acid derivatives, including ester and amide derivatives, such as N-lauroyl glutamic acid dibutylamide, which gellants can be contemplated in conjunction with 12-hydroxy stearic acid or an ester or amide derivative thereof. Still further  
30 gellants include amide derivatives of di or tribasic

carboxylic acids, such as alkyl N,N' dialkylsuccinamides, e.g. dodecyl N,N'-dibutylsuccinamide.

Polymeric structurants which can be employed can comprise  
 5 organo polysiloxane elastomers such as reaction products of  
 a vinyl terminated polysiloxane and a cross linking agent or  
 alkyl or alkyl polyoxyalkylene-terminated poly (methyl  
 substituted) or poly (phenyl substituted) siloxanes. A  
 number of polyamides have also been disclosed as  
 10 structurants for hydrophobic liquids. Polymers containing  
 both siloxane and hydrogen bonding groups, which might be  
 used as secondary structurants, have been disclosed in WO  
 97/36572 and WO 99/06473. If an aqueous disperse phase is  
 present, polyacrylamides, polyacrylates or polyalkylene  
 15 oxides may be used to structure or thicken this aqueous  
 phase.

One especially desirable secondary structurant comprises an  
 esterified cellobiose as described in PCT/GB 00/01228, which  
 20 description is incorporated herein. Such a structurant is  
 sometimes called an ACB structurant herein. Preferably, the  
 ACB structurant can be represented by the formula:-



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in which R is as defined hereinabove in respect of the  
 invention structurants and X represents either hydroxyl or  
 an acyl group R-CO-. More preferably, the acyl group -COR